

Caged Bird

Writer : Maya Angelou

Subject : contrast between the life of free bird & caged bird

Theme : talking about racism in America by comparing black American with caged bird, and white American with free bird

Important thing : Sun in line 6 is a symbol of new America

Caged bird: symbol of black people who are like prisoners without rights like the bird.

Free bird: white people who used to go anywhere and take all the rights of human
The repeated lines of the stanza>> the cage bird sings..... of freedom>>those lines represent frustration and despair

AGE: 21 century

The poem talk about the freedom and it's symbolism poem . It concern about the black American society condition in certain period but it also for general humanity freedom . The language is very simple and effective . The poem has many symbolism , personification as " free bird leaps on the back of the wind " , alliteration as " dawn , lawn " , repetition as the last stanza ,and metaphor as grave of dreams . The poem talking about the contrast between the free bird which indicate with white people and the caged bird which indicate with the black people in American society .

The first stanza , describe free bird and his freedom by enjoyment . He jump on the back of the wind " personification " and floats on the down streams . And dips his wing in the orange sun rays which indicate or symbolize to he can fly in any where he would like and he dares to own whole the sky .

The second stanza , describe the suffering of the caged bird , he stalk down on his narrow caged , and he often see throw his bars , and his wing are clipped and his feet are tied but the only thing he can do open his throat and sing which indicate to the poet he can create his poem with his voice .

The third stanza , continue to describe the caged bird . He sing with fearful tone about thing we don't known about them but longed for still and his tune reach to the distant mounting because he sing about the freedom

The fourth stanza , return to the free bird and describe more about his freedom and his enjoyment . He think of another breeze if he want to change the his breeze and the wind soft through the trees and he can get fat worms dawn bright lawn as in green land in the early morning " alliteration " and named the sky his own , but the caged bird stand on the grave dreams and his shadow shouts on the nightmare scream " metaphor " . His wing are clipped and feet are tied , he open his throat to sing " repetition " to emphasis the meaning .

The fifth stanza are repetition for caged bird that he still has hope and he will continue sing and he never stop until he get his freedom .

Meeting at night

Writer : Robert Browning

Speaker : first person

Theme : the power of love is so big that people can defeat any barriers or difficult

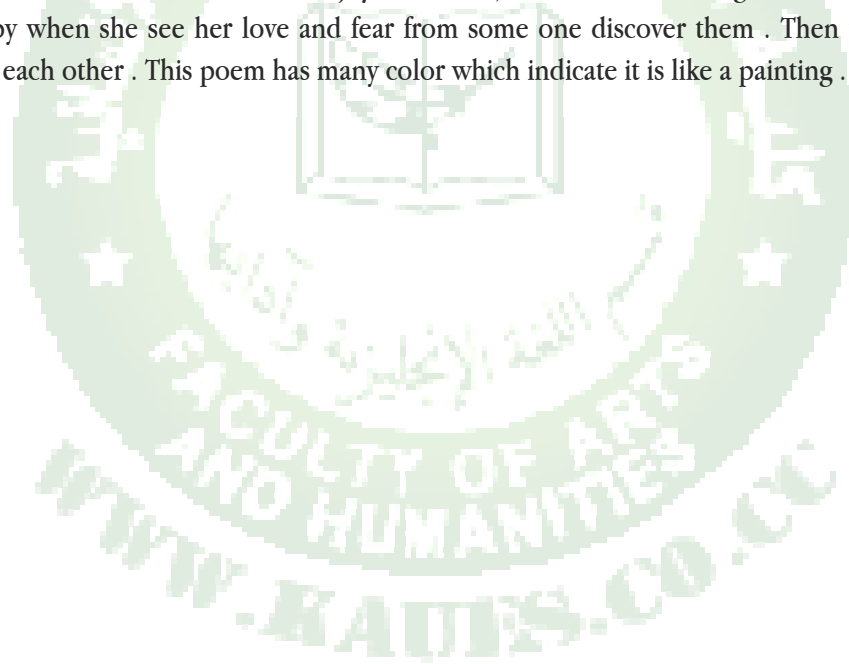
Tone : waiting .eagerness. excitement

Type of poem : iambic tetrameter

Era of poet : Victorian age

The poem has many imagery sight as grey sea , yellow half-moon , hear as voice less loud , and touch as warm sea-scented . Also has assonance like match , scratch , and each. Language is very simple and there is a personification

As startled little waves from their sleep . **The theme is love something need sacrifice to be gotten and success in something that need motivation and pass many challenges** . In the first stanza the poet give us a Romantic view which begin with the grey sea and long black land and yellow half-moon large and low which mean near to the earth then he give the personification for the waves when he said startled little waves as terrify or amazed which light or reflect the light of moon from their sleep , the love as reader know without mention in the poem continue his journey to his love reach with his boat and row then he stop with slushy sand , the poet use the hear sense description all these description indicate to us it's night time . While he reach to the land he smell the warm sea-scented touch and smell sense then he must walk a mile cross three field till farm appears then he tap the pane or glasses then he listen to the scratch and he see the blue spurt match and her voice less loud throw its joys and fear , here contrast feeling between happy and fear . Happy when she see her love and fear from some one discover them . Then their hearts beating for each other . This poem has many color which indicate it is like a painting .



I FEED A FLAME WITHIN

Writer : John Dryden

Speaker: first person point of view from a female perspective we can see that in line 5 when she says " he"

Age of reason "the restoration " It's a very paradoxical poem

Structure : 4 verses , 4 lines each with rhyme scheme aa,bb,cc...

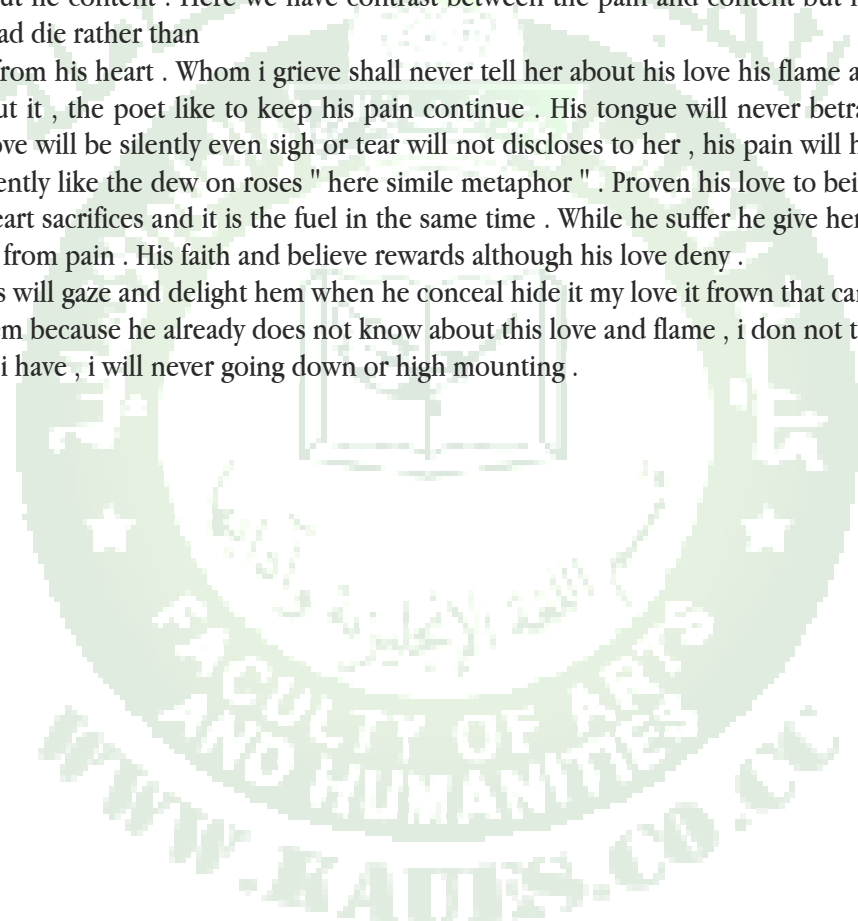
The theme is about how the speaker is in love with someone but can't express that love.

his poem has metaphor as " like dew on roses " , contrast as " pain and content , and rhythm as " heart's sacrifice as tis the fuel " to maintain the rhythm .

The language was simple and there is some imagery in the poem. The poet suffers from love and pain and he enjoys and content with it , this poet has four stanzas and each stanza has four lines . In the first stanza the poet tells us about his flame who feeds it which torments him and pains his heart but he is content . Here we have contrast between the pain and content but he loves this pain , he would die rather than

remove it from his heart . Whom I grieve shall never tell her about his love his flame and she not aware about it , the poet likes to keep his pain continue . His tongue will never betray even his eyes this love will be silently even a sigh or tear will not disclose to her , his pain will be hidden , his tears fall silently like the dew on roses " here simile metaphor " . Proven his love to be cruel or hard his heart sacrifices and it is the fuel at the same time . While he suffers he gives her love quite to feel rest from pain . His faith and belief rewards although his love denies .

On his eyes will gaze and delight him when he conceals hide it my love it frowns that can not fright or scare him because he already does not know about this love and flame , I do not to be happy more than I have , I will never go down or high mounting .



Work without hope

Writer : Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Romantic age

First person point of view

Structure : 2 verses , first verse has rhyme scheme as ababbb, second verse has rhyme scheme as ccddeeff. it's like sonnet not in 14 lines but still it's like sonnet, it has 12 lines and last two lines have the main theme of poem.

Theme : if people want to achieve their goals they must to work , and the theme of man and nature.

The poet begin with everything in nature were busy , the slowest thing like slugs get out their lair then he mention to the contrast bees were also moving fast very active , the birds on the wing , even the winter slumbering and drowsy on open air wear smiling face dream on spring here we find " personification " which an element of poetry and many " imageries " . After all these thing are busy but the poet is the only one un busy here we find also another contrast , he not make honey like bees , nor pair , nor build like ants , and nor sing like birds . The poet know the banks where the amaranths blow and he traced founts where the streams of nectar flow , Amaranths is endless flowers not wither not exist in our real life and the nectar is the food of god . The poet want to tell us about that he know everything people know and he has an ability to create thing nobody able to create . Then he describe hem self , begin with his un brighten lips and he not wear the wreathless which a symbol of poets , they wear it on brow .and he also walking with un direct and no goals , all these physical description tell us about he under temporary depression . Finally the poet ask us would you know the spells drowsy his soul ?

Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve and hope without abject cannot live . He try to tell us all these element is important to creative and product something without them you will not able to create .

Sonnet 130

The poem has been written by Shakespeare, he is a great poet, Shakespeare Sonnet has always a particular purpose and usually his sonnet has argument or point of view. Sonnet has 14 lines. Shakespeare poem talking about love but with humorous style, it uses opposite metaphor not like common or traditional technique, Shakespeare uses the opposite description that goes out of the ordinary.

Summary (Sonnet 130 "My Mistress' Eyes are Nothing Like the Sun")

This sonnet compares the speaker's lover to a number of other beauties—and never in the lover's favor. Her eyes are "nothing like the sun," her lips are less red than coral; compared to white snow, her breasts are dun-colored, and her hairs are like black wires on her head. In the second quatrain, the speaker says he has seen roses separated by color ("damasked") into red and white, but he sees no such roses in his mistress's cheeks; and he says the breath that "reeks" from his mistress is less delightful than perfume. In the third quatrain, he admits that, though he loves her voice, music "hath a far more pleasing sound," and that, though he has never seen a goddess, his mistress—unlike goddesses—walks on the ground. In the couplet, however, the speaker declares that, "by heav'n," he thinks his love as rare and valuable "As any she belied with false compare"—that is, any love in which false comparisons were invoked to describe the loved one's beauty.

